NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

VIRGINIA-THE WHIG.

The Richmond Whig presents the point strongly, that secession, as proposed by South Carolina, is no remedy for alleged Southern grievances, but a cowardly running away, and abandonment of all the public property and ai the Territories to the North. The Whig says

"It is not our purpose at present to enter into any elaboration of our views in reference to the pending crisis, but only to hint at them in a very brief manner. In the first place, then, we are for exhausting all rational and honorable expedients for obtaining a redross of Southern grievances in the Union, before taking up our hat and walking out of the Union. To this end we are for a State Control of the Convention of the Southern vention—for a Convention of the Southern States—and for a general Convention of all the States. And if, through the instrumentality of these various Conventions, we cannot effect an adjustment of the differences and difficulties existing between the North and the South, then we are in favor, not of secsusion, but of separation upon fair and just terms, to be arranged by the aforesaid Convention of all the

"In the terms of separation, if no adjustment can be had, and separation must come, we shall demand a fair and equitable division of all the property of the United States, including, of course, the South's just proportion of the army and navy. If such division of the army and and navy. If such division of the army and navy, and of all the public property of the Uni-ted States, including likewise the public domain, should be refused us by the Northern States then we shall be in favor neither of peaceable secession nor of peaceable separation, but of immediate war, and war to the knife, and war to the 'bitter end.'

Such is our programme and such our policy in general terms; and such, we trust, will be the programme and policy of Virginia and the people of Virginia, and also of all the Southern States, without exception. As to the thing you call peaceable secession—such secession as South Carolina and other Southern States are preparing for-we consider it unmanly and cowardly in the highest degree. Instead of in-volving a demand for and a defence of our rights, it is running away from our rights, and a running away from duty, and a running away from responsibility. It is a remedy for nothing—it is alike a base abandonment of our rights and a compromise of our honor.

And yet, our sister States of the extreme South, and many persons in our own and other border States, seem to consider it a great point gained—a mighty triumph achieved—if they can only be graciously allowed by the North to can only be graciously advised by the North to peaceably secede, leaving all their valuable rights in the army and the navy and the public property behind them! As for ourselves, we ask no such miserable and disgraceful boon at the hands of the Northern States. We ask of them no boon at all. But we demand of the North, whether we stay in the Union or go out of it, our rights and all our rights, political or cuniary, down to the last atom or the last farthing.

We mean to run away from none of them We intend to secode from none of them. On the contrary, if it comes to the worst, and separation becomes inevitable, we mean to take all our rights along with us, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. Never, never, will we consent to a peaceable secession of Virginia from the Northern States, unless the Northern States themselves consent to a fair and equi table division of every particle of public proper-ty now belonging to the United States. If South Carolina and the other Gulf States are South Carolina and the older of the sebort sighted and unmanly enough to indulge in the luxury of peaceable secession, at the sacrifice of the immense rights they possess in the army and navy and the public property Union, we shall regret and deplore their

folly, but we cannot help it.
"As Virginians, proud, courageous, and tenacious of every right and interest which belongs to us, we shall certainly not follow their mad-cap, cowardly, and diagraceful example. And we indulge the hope that most of our Southern sisters will yet think better of this matter, and pause and reflect before they consent to run away from their duty and their rights, and take refuge in the ignominious device of peaceable

PROSPECTUS OF THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

WARRINGTON, D. C., December, 1860. The undersigned have commenced the publica-

tion, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called

the National Republican.
It is printed on a large sheet, 27 by 42 inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below. It will contain all the original matter of the daily National Republican, with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers. It will give full reports of the proceedings

of Congress, and of the other departments of the tional Government. will contain all the news of the day, foreign

and domestie, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department will receive special attention, and, in all respects, the effort will be made to establish the character of the National Republican as a

FAMILY NEWSPAPER. In politics, the paper will be Republican, sustaining the incoming Administration of Mr. Lincoln, but disclaiming, however, any pretension to be the organ of the President elect.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and

it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful ef-fort. The time has come, when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the Fouth.

But it is not only here, and in this vicinity, that the projectors of the National Republican hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

TERMS				
One copy, one year -				\$3.00
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Tweny copies, one year				20.00
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National Republican, Washington, D. C. Those of our exchanges publishing the above conspicuously three times in the inside form of their paper, and forwarding a marked copy to this office, will receive our daily in exchange until the end of the ensuing session of Congress.

Prospectus of the National Republican.

Believing that the time has arrived when the great Republican party of the United States ought to be fairly represented in the daily press of the National Metropolis, we have embarked in the enterprise of supplying the citizens of the District of Columbia with a daily publication, under the

title of the " NATIONAL REPUBLICAN." In its political department, this journal will advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of groundless prejudices which have been engendered against it, by the false accusations of its enemies. Having the utmost confidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be such as to merit our approbation, we expect to yield it a cordial, but not a servile support. In the great issue that is likely to be made with his administration, by the enemies of the Republican party, the people of Washington and the District of Columbia have more at stake than the people of any other portion of our common country. We believe that to support Mr. Lincoln's administration will be synonymous with maintaining the integrity of the Federal Union, against the machinations of those who would rend it asunder. No one can doubt upon which side of this issue the people of Washington will be found, when they come to realize that it is fairly forced upon then We feel confident, therefore, that in yielding to the administration of Mr. Lincoln a cordial support, we shall have the sympathy of an immense majerity of the people of this District and vicin-

It is not our design, however, to make the National Republican a mere political paper. We intend, that as a medium of general and local news, it shall not be inferior to any other journal published in this city. We shall pay particular attention to questions of local policy, and advocate such reforms as we may deem essential to the prosperity of the city, and to the advancement of the moral and material welfare of its inhabitants.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to multiply promises, as the paper will immediately make its appearance, and will then speak for itself.

It will be published every afternoon, and delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week. Mail subscribers, \$3.50 a year, payable in ad-

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Organization of the Departments. STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass.) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton.) one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics, twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Liberarian.

Diplomatic Branch.-This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplomatic agents of the Unite States abroad, and those of oreign Powers accredited to this Government In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., ar pared, copied, and recorded; and all of like acter received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or

Consular Branch.-This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the Depart and the con-uls and commercial agents of United States. In it instructions to t. ore officers, and salewers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and

The Disbursing Agent.-He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disburse-ment of which the Department is charged.

The Translator .- His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes cut and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives .- He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which a coalled for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the Lepartment; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business-The Seal of the Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the Department, and prepares and attriches certificates to papers preented for authentication; has charge of the ritorial business; immigration and registered sea-men; records all letters from the Deportment, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Cerk of Pardons and Passports -He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records pass-ports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparati n of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalmont, Esq., Assist-aut. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following leads:

classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of
the Government, as called for by the President,
by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor
of the Treasury.

2. Examination of the titles of all land pur-

chased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States 3. Applications for pardons in all cases of con-

viction in the courts of the United States.

4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Government. 5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government is concerned.

supervision of all other suits arising in 6 The supervision of all other suits arising it any of the Departments, when referred by the

head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Missis-si pi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief si pi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.,) two Disburs ng Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the fol-lowing branches of the public service:

1 t. The Public Lands .- The chief of this bu-Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged wit the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles thereLr, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former Governments, by sales, donations, of grants for schools, military bounties, or public gran's for schools, military bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner ad interim, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman. Assistant of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various

2d. Pensions.—The present head of this bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the mili-tary or may all services in the revolutionary and ubsequent wars in which the United States have

been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.,) and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. Indians.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other sub-

or linute Clerks. 4th. Patent Office.—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Parents. To this buresu is committed the execution and performance of all "a ts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of pa ents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements;" the collection of statistics rela-ting to agriculture; the collection and distribu-tion of se ds. plunts, and cuttings. It has a Chi f Clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate ermanent Clerks, besides a consid rable num-

ber of temporary employees. Samu-1 T. Shu-gert, Esq., Chief Clerk. Au act passed at the last session of Congress prov ded that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the De-partment of State, according to the laws regulat ng copyrights, should be removed to the De partment of the interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Of-

fice, as belonging most appropriately to this

branch of the service Besid a these four principal branches of this new Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to i' from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the Uni-ted States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the manage-ment of the lead and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospi-tal for the Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific

coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and dis ributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the Annals of Congress, American Archives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are chives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere; also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-fifth Congress. These valuable works are dis-tributed to those who are by law entitled to re-ceive them, and to such "colleges, public libra-ries, atheneums, literary and scientific institu-tions, hearls of trade or public associations." tions, boards of trade, or public sanciations, as shall be designated by the members of Con

The Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Paten Office building, the whole of which will be re-quired at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offi-The Treasury Department consists of the once of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties

of these several offices, and of the force employe therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.-Hon. Howell Cobb, Secre tary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assist ant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the execution of the laws cerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the l'ght-house establishment, the ma-rine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifie the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Cutts, Esq., Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering secounts of the customs, revenue, and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.-Thomas L. Smith, Esq. First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receive and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expend-itures on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decisio

Second Auditor's Office.-Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He re-ceives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Acad-emy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for ho see and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office .- A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He re-veives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direc-tion of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision

Sixth Auditor's Office .- Dr. Thomas M. Tate Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office De-partment, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in welve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail con-tractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in pay-ment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.-Samuel Casey, Esq., Treasurer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Post master General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

law with their safe keeping. law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office.—Hon. Junius Hillyer, Solicitor, and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those arising in the Post Office Department,) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,) and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hop. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, ex-officio President; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of lighthouses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of the establishment. Light-House Board .- Hop. Howell Cobb, Sec. the establishment

United States Coast Survey .- Professor A. D. Bache, LL. D., Superintendent, and Superintendent ent of Weights and Measures.

Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United States Army, Assistant.
Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer

Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of com-Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal

Vision.

Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, a charge of drawing division.

Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of engraving division.

Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in charge of miscellaneous divisions.

Samuel Hein, Disbursing Agent.
George Mathiot, Electrotypist.
Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent
Weights and Measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. Th direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its busi-ness may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Ap-pointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspec-tion Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.-Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Assistant Fostmaster General, and Dinecen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the eslablishment and discon-tinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postumesters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.-William H. Dundas, Esq. Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twen ty-six clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceed-ings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arri-vals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country tions for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrange-ments, and the appointment of Mail Messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office, as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements statement of mail arrangements the respective routes. It reports weekly the respective routes executed, and all statement of mail arrangements prescribed for Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtail-ments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

Finance Office .- A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one clerks. To this office are assigned the supervis-ion and management of the financial business of the Department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositaries of the Department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervis-ion of the accounts of offices under orders to deposit their quarterly balances at designated deposit their quarterly balances at designa'ed points, and the superintendence of the rendition points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It has charge of the Dead-Letter Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of post-age, and of the accounts connected therewith. To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all

postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositaries of the Department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—Benj. N. C'ements, Esq. Chief Clerk, and seventeen clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of rout agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts. of #11 mail contracts.

All cases of m-il depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under the su-pervision of this office, and should be reported

All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail looks and keys, should be directed, "Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and departures of

vouchers decided by them, and is charged by the mails, certificates of the service of route the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, re; orts of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Sec-retary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz: Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine

nd Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices, and of the force employed

Secretary's Office,-Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secre-Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, Esq., Chief Clerk, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's Office. All the duties of the different retary's Office. All the duties of the different bursaus are perform'd under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superin-tendence of the marine corps form's also a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.-Commo-dore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four Glerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman.
All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau, eight Clerks, and one Draughtsman. The office of the Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Samuel Acchbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engi-neer-in-chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engine: for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing .- H. Bridge Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge, Purser United States Navy, Chief of Bureau, and four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography .- Capt. Duncan lograham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks, and one Draughteman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manuof all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, &c., together with such books as are furnished ships of war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the Chief of this Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of Bureau; one Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. R. Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Messengers, and one Laborer. The following bu-reaus are attached to this Department.

Commanding General's Office.-This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott, s at New York.

Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General. Assistants—Major E. D. Townsend, Major W. A. Nichols, Capt. S. Williams, and Capt. J. P. Gareache; Judge Advocate, Major John F. Lee; ten Clerks and one Messenger. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here that all military commissions are made out. sions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office .- Brevet Major General T. S. Jesup, Quartermaster General. Assistants—Major E. S. Sibley, Brevet Major H. C. Wayne, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven Clerks and one Measenger.

Paymaster General's Office.—Col. B. F. Larned, Paymaster General, Lieut. Col. T. P. Andrews, District Paymaster; seven Clerks and one Mes-

Commissary General's Office.—General George Gibson, Commissary General; Assistant, Capt. A. E. Shiras; six Clerks and one Messenger. Surgean General's Office .- Gen. Thomas Law son, Surgeon General; Assistant, Dr. B. C. Wood; three Clerks and one Messenger.

Engineer Office.—Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Chief Clerks and one Messenger.

Topographical Bureau.—Col. J. J. Abert, Colonel of the Corps; Assistant, Capt. I. C. Woodruff; five Clerks and one Messenger. Ordnance Bureau.-Col. H. K. Craig, Colonel of Ordnance; Assistant, Capt. William Mayna-

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

dier; eight Clerks and one Messenger.

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